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Dr. Creudiropoulos ends his very interesting report by complaining of the existence of a very large number of rats in the island of Camaran, which rats are a real danger for the spreading of the epidemic. He can not obtain the destruction of said rats by poisoning them on account of their very large number. The sole way to act would be to vaccinate them with an infectious disease, but there would be a real danger of spreading said infectious disease to the inhabitants of the village of Camaran, which ought to be evacuated by order of the Government. The question of the rats is a serious one, presenting a real danger. That is what Dr. Creudiropoulos, who is one of the most learned physicians of the Ottoman sanitary service, reports about the outbreak of plague in Camaran. Besides the above-mentioned cases of bronchitis, no more plague cases have been observed among the 759 pilgrims of the steamship *Mirzapore*.

*Plague in the Hedjaz.*

Since April 30 no more plague cases have been observed among the pilgrims in the Hedjaz. On the 25th of the same month, 2 plague cases have been observed among the inhabitants of Djiddah. It is not reported whether they proved fatal. Since the latter date no fresh cases are reported.

*Plague in Mascate.*

The English sanitary representative has communicated, at the sitting of the 9th instant, to the International Sanitary Commission, that the British Ambassador in Constantinople having inquired about the existence of plague at Mascate, Major Fagan, representative of Her Majesty the Queen, at said places, has answered, the 4th instant, that 2 plague cases have been imported into Mascate April 12; both have been isolated and recovered. No fresh cases have been observed since then.

*Dearth of food in Teheran.*

The Ottoman sanitary representation at Teheran reports under date of April 12 that the capital of Persia, as well as the surrounding provinces, is suffering from dearth of food, as a consequence of which riots broke out in the streets of Teheran. Bread is sold four times dearer than it was sold twenty days ago.

*Sanitary conditions of Constantinople.*

In Constantinople, besides the typhoid fever epidemic, which has lasted a long time, there is a widespread epidemic of measles. The cases are of mild character. Smallpox deaths are still registered, but very few. This small number of smallpox deaths must be attributed to the stringent orders given by the Sultan to vaccinate and revaccinate the inhabitants of Constantinople. From February 1 to April 4, 59,235 persons have been vaccinated or revaccinated; from these 59,235, 20,000 proved successful. I am very happy to state that during the ten years in which I have had charge of the foundlings of Pera, not one of them have died from smallpox. In spite of the applications to the minister of the interior about the filthiness of the streets of Constantinople, and

their very bad sanitary condition, no change whatever is seen, and the inhabitants are obliged to breathe filthy dust and live in such an indescribably imperfect sanitary condition.

The number of deaths registered from April 24 to the 8th instant is 463; from these, 1 is from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 5 from smallpox, 13 from typhoid fever, and 14 from measles.

Yours, respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Lorenzo Marquez*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including 1 from leprosy and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Sierra Leone*.—Week ended April 29, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Forty cases of smallpox are reported.

*Tunis*.—Month of April. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported. Sanitary conditions satisfactory.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Week ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Smallpox has disappeared, only a few isolated cases imported from the surrounding country being observed. Cases of climatic fever are numerous.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 773,351. Total number of deaths, 961, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 15; measles, 1, and 1 from smallpox.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 122,817. Total number of deaths, 250, including 1 from diphtheria. Tubercular diseases and malarial fevers are reported present.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 51,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis. Month of April, 1899. Total number of deaths, 36. No contagious diseases.

CHINA—*Fuchau*.—Three weeks ended May 6, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Plague not epidemic. Smallpox prevalent.

*Tientsin*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

DENMARK—*Copenhagen*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 2,311,000. Total number of deaths, 18,157, including diph-